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Department of
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Circular Series

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Horticultural Products Review

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EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada*) in March totaled \$242 million, 17 percent above the same month a year earlier. Nearly all horticultural commodity groups participated in the strong showing. Exports of fresh asparagus (to Japan, Switzerland, and Italy), apples (to Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong), almonds (to Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands), and hops (to Mexico, Colombia, and the Philippines) were particularly strong, accounting for approximately half of the monthly gain. Export value recorded for horticultural products during the first half of fiscal year 1988 (October 1987-September 1988) is \$1.5 billion, \$240 million ahead of last year's pace. The value of horticultural exports to offshore destinations for all of FY 1988 is forecast at a record \$2.88 billion.

(* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallons, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha)=2.471 acres.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

General Developments

--South Korea will liberalize import licensing for frozen potatoes, avocados, and vegetable juice. The new import licensing conditions are to take effect July 1, 1988. With the upcoming Summer Olympics and the nascent fast-food industry in Korea, market potential exists for these products, especially frozen french fries.

Both avocados and vegetable juices are currently on the restricted list (i.e. non-automatic licensing). They will be moved to automatic approval status July 1. Avocados previously have not been exported to South Korea. Frozen potatoes have been subject to automatic approval for some time. However, this item was put on Korea's import surveillance list several years ago and U.S. shipments have been restricted ever since then. Effective July 1, frozen potatoes will be removed from the surveillance list.

Import duties for all three products remain high at 50 percent ad valorem for avocados and 30 percent for frozen potatoes and vegetable juice.

--Exports to the world of fruits, vegetables, and tree nuts in 1987 surpassed competitive imports of these commodities for the first time since 1983. (Competitive imports exclude bananas and products, plantains and products, cashews and products, water chestnuts, bamboo shoots, cassava, brazil nuts, and coconuts.) Imports were valued at \$3.0 billion, a 1-percent increase over 1986. Exports climbed 10 percent to \$3.2 billion in 1987.

--In an attempt to curb farm output and spending the European Community's farm price proposals for 1988/89 freeze most prices and keep most threshold levels at their current mark. Proposed raw material quotas for processed tomatoes will be kept at the present levels of 4.7 million metric tons for the EC-10 and 1.37 million tons for Spain and Portugal for the next two marketing years. Planned processing aids for canned peaches are limited to 502,000 tons for all member states except Spain, where there is a special system under the terms of accession. If quotas are exceeded, aid for canned peaches will be reduced proportionately the following marketing year. Quotas for canned pears are to be set at 102,305 tons for all twelve member states. Aid payments for sweet and sour cherries would be discontinued and replaced with a minimum import price system.

--The Canadian Government has amended sections of the Canadian Agricultural Products Standards Act governing the grading on pre-packaged imported produce. The amendment limits the use of the word "Canada" in prefix grade names (eg. Canada #1) to produce grown only in Canada beginning January 1, 1989; requires the country of origin's name to be more prominently displayed on labels beginning in 1990; and establishes grade names for imported produce (eg. no. 1 grade) without the word "Canada" included.

The changes were requested by Canadian fruit and vegetable producers and consumers due to confusion at the retail level by consumers interpreting the use of Canada-prefix names to mean "made in Canada" when actually the goods were imported. The amendment establishes separate classifications for pre-packaged imported produce and for packaged domestic produce.

These changes are expected to have little if any impact on U.S. exports to Canada. The regulations do not apply to bulk produce imports, which account for nearly 90 percent of U.S. fresh produce sales to Canada.

--Effective April 30, 1988, importation of the following horticultural goods into the Philippines is allowed without prior approval from the Central Bank and the Board of Investments.

Commodity Code	Commodity Description
057.11-01	Oranges, fresh
057.12-01	Mandarines, etc., fresh
057.21-01	Lemons and limes, fresh
057.22-01	Grapefruit, fresh
057.29-08	Other citrus fruit, n.e.s., fresh
057.40-00	Apples, fresh
057.51-00	Grapes, fresh
057.89-09	Other edible nuts, fresh or dried, shelled or not, n.e.s. (e.g., pistachios, pignolia nuts, areca nuts, cola nuts)
057.92-00	Pears and quinces, fresh
057.93-03	Litchi, fresh
057.93-04	Nectarines, fresh
057.93-05	Peaches, fresh
057.93-06	Plums, fresh
057.93-09	Other stone fruit, n.e.s., fresh
057.94-00	Berries, fresh
057.98-09	Fresh fruit, n.e.s. (including prickly pears, etc.)
057.99-09	Other dried fruit, n.e.s.
058.91-03	Chestnuts, roasted
058.91-09	Other nuts, roasted

Existing import clearances/permits from other concerned Philippine agencies like the Bureau of Plant Industry for fresh fruits, vegetables and nuts, plants and seeds will continue to be required. There has been no indication these requirements will be modified. All of the above-listed commodities are charged a basic import tariff of 50 percent ad valorem.

Citrus and Products

--South Korea has agreed to increase its import quota of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ). The quota has been raised from 6,400 metric tons in 1987 to 7,000 tons in 1988. In 1989 the quota will be raised again to 9,000 tons. The 70/30 blending requirements remain in effect forcing juice manufacturers to mix 3-parts imported FCOJ with 7-parts domestic mandarin orange juice.

UPDATE

--Brazilian production of frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) during the upcoming 1988/89 (July-June) season is forecast at 705,000 metric tons at 65 degrees brix (243.1 million gallons at 42 degrees brix), unchanged from 1987/88. Orange juice production is not projected to increase in 1988/89 despite a forecast 10-million-box (40.8 kilograms) increase in the Sao Paulo orange crop to 230-million boxes because of a lower average juice yield. Orange juice exports during the 1988/89 marketing season are not expected to exceed 640,000 tons compared to 720,000 tons shipped in the current year. This largely reflects an anticipated decline in FCOJ movement to the United States and will result in inventory accumulation. Brazilian stocks of FCOJ as of June 30, 1989 are forecast at 93,000 tons, 50,000 tons above a year earlier.

Agreement on new season orange prices reportedly has been reached between Brazilian processors and growers. Growers will receive \$1.30 per box at the time of contract signing with an additional \$1.05 spread over seven payments between September 1988 through March 1989. Growers will receive a bonus payment determined by the industry's export profits. This year's contract will contain a clause stipulating that if the industry should suffer losses due to a sharp downturn in orange juice prices, growers will have the option of covering the loss in cash-payment or delivery-of-fruit to processors during the following season.

--Grapefruit sales to Italy were disrupted by the discovery of adulterated fruit. On April 26, the Italian Ministry of Agriculture ordered that all grapefruit in retail outlets throughout Italy be pulled from shelves and suggested that consumers not eat grapefruit. This action followed the discovery of several imported grapefruit which had been tainted with a substance initially thought to have been poison. The adulteration reportedly was committed by an Italian leftist group. After analysis showed that the substance was simply a food-coloring agent, Italian authorities removed the sales ban on April 30. Israel is the largest supplier of grapefruit to Italy with more than a 50-percent market share. U.S. grapefruit exports to Italy during calendar 1987 totaled \$1.3 million.

Fresh Non-Citrus

--On April 20, 1988 the Commission of the European Community approved an apple-import-quota system for the period February 22 - August 31, 1988. Under the quota system, import licenses for apples will not be granted when apple imports from the five leading Southern Hemisphere suppliers and a basket group for all other suppliers (which includes the United States) reach the following levels: South Africa, 166,000 metric tons; Chile, 142,131 tons; New Zealand, 115,000 tons; Argentina, 70,000 tons; Australia, 11,000 tons; and other countries, 17,600 tons.

The quota for the basket of other suppliers was filled on April 22 with the United States having supplied 11,487 tons, Canada 4,680 tons, and the remainder being distributed among Turkey, Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, and Romania. Apple exports from the United States to the EC have thus been cutoff for the remainder of the 1987/88 season. Chile and Argentina also have filled their quotas and some of the other suppliers are close to filling theirs.

This action comes at a time when the U.S. apple industry is marketing the largest-ever U.S. apple crop. U.S. apple exports to the EC totaled \$3.2 million from February to August 1987 and were projected to reach \$8.4 million during the same months of 1988. In addition to these lost sales, U.S. producers will have to compete with imports of apples from Chile and the other Southern Hemisphere producers previously destined for the EC. At the General Council meeting of the GATT held May 4, the United States requested bilateral consultations with the EC under GATT Article 23;1. These were held May 18. The United States also joined Australia and New Zealand in supporting Chile in its request for the formation of a dispute settlement panel under GATT Article 23;2. The panel will review the consistency of the proposed system with the EC's international trade obligations.

--Australia has approved a revised standard for table grape exports. The revised Schedule 2 of the Exports Order for fresh fruits and vegetables requires a size description of small, medium, or large for table grapes packed as either "sultana" or "Thompson seedless." The previous standard excluded from export small-berried grapes usually referred to as sultana in Australia. Last year, trial shipments showed that these grapes, which are produced using less intensive methods, do have a market niche, provided their size is clearly stated.

--The Government of Chile informed the United States, at the May 4 General Council meeting of the GATT of its displeasure with legislation amending the agricultural marketing order for California dessert grapes. The legislation, which would require compliance with the marketing order grade standards by imports up to 35 days prior to April 20, was passed by the U.S. Congress as part of the Omnibus Trade Bill. The United States delegate stated that expectations were that the Trade Bill would be vetoed by President Reagan and that the legislation affecting the marketing order would not pass on its own. The complaint also alleged that grade standard inspections discriminated against Chile because Chilean grapes were inspected at point of entry into the United States while U.S. grapes were inspected at the shipping point.

Dried Fruit & Treenuts

--Greek officials have informed the U.S. Agricultural Attache in Athens that the ban on almond imports into Greece has been lifted. According to these officials, as of April 29, 1988, almonds may be imported freely into Greece. Since no official announcement was made when the ban was put in place on November 6, 1987, no official announcement has been made on its lifting. Based on a written assurance from the EC that the ban has been lifted, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative did not request the formation of a GATT panel at the May 4 General Council meeting. The United States Government, which viewed the ban as GATT-illegal, has held GATT Article 23;1 consultations with Greece and the European Community.

UPDATE

The ban was put in place to protect Greek almond growers from low-priced imports after a storm seriously damaged almond trees in Greece in March 1987, with the resulting almond crop for 1987 estimated at 7,000 metric tons. Prior to the ban, 3,000 tons of almonds had been imported at prices below those found on the market after imports were eliminated. The United States accounted for approximately 2,000 tons of these imports. Greece traditionally does not import almonds. Since the the 1987 storm caused damage to many of the almond trees, output in 1988 also could be below normal levels. It has not been verified that licenses are actually being issued.

--Almonds have been added to the GSM-102 Credit Guarantee program in Algeria. This marks the first time that almonds have been included in this program, which is administered by the USDA's Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS). The GSM-102 program guarantees U.S. exporters partial repayment of commercial loans with credit terms of 6 months to 3 years from date of export. In fiscal year 1987, FAS made available \$2.6 billion of guarantees to 27 markets for a variety of commodities. The GSM-102 program generally has not been applied towards high value products.

--Indian cashew exports totaled 41,759 metric tons during Indian fiscal year 1986/87 (April-March), a 19 percent increase over the previous year. Export earnings for 1986/87 were \$257 million, up 55 percent over 1985/86 because of a 31-percent rise in the export unit price to \$6.15 per kilogram. To meet this export demand, imports into India of in-shell cashew nuts (for processing) from Africa totaled 49,045 tons in 1986/87, up from 23,310 tons the previous year. The unit value for imports rose from \$0.93 per kilogram in 1985/86 to \$1.09 per kilogram in 1986/87.

The United States is the leading export market for Indian cashews. Other prominent export markets are the Soviet Union, Japan, Holland and the United Kingdom. The value of U.S. cashew imports from the world grew 74 percent between 1983 and 1987 as shown in the following statistics from the U.S. Department of Commerce:

U.S. CASHEW IMPORTS

Source	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
-----Metric Tons-----					
Total World	43,454	37,914	49,129	45,152	42,762
Mozambique	3,960	2,123	2,292	1,316	2,864
Brazil	15,326	11,022	20,389	18,536	13,195
India	20,390	19,641	21,957	22,410	24,092
-----\$1,000-----					
Total World	152,170	176,782	210,709	250,873	265,067
Mozambique	11,589	8,867	8,447	7,007	15,675
Brazil	54,587	51,217	83,598	94,932	79,364
India	73,428	94,057	101,007	133,841	154,811

Other Processed Fruits

--Following several years of decline, U.S. fruit cocktail exports are on the upswing reporting a 39 percent increase for this marketing year (June - February) compared to the same time last year. Increased exports have gone mainly to Canada, Mexico, Central America, and Japan.

--Italy has proposed an extension of EC production subsidies for canned fruit mixture claiming that third country producers are undercutting Community prices. Italians, who have also voiced concern over Greek fruit cocktail exports, base their protectionist argument on c.i.f. values, leaving import duties out of their equation. Over the past few years, Italy's canned fruit mixture production has declined due to high production costs and increased competition from other Community exporters, particularly Greece. The main ingredients of canned fruit mixtures, peaches and pears, already are covered by EC processing subsidies.

Vegetables

--Tight supply relative to world demand for tomato paste continues. Supplies in the EC are reported to be depleted, with imports coming in from Turkey and Hungary. U.S. exports, although still small, are up nearly 2,000 tons over last year, with the bulk of the increase going to Canada. A 5-percent increase in U.S. acreage contracted for processed tomatoes, combined with prospects of a continued tight world market bodes well for further increases in U.S. exports.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--Sales of wine in Japan jumped 24 percent in 1987, reaching a record high of 87 million liters. Sales of imported wine grew more rapidly than sales of domestic wine as a result of the stronger yen, tariff cuts which went into effect in April 1987, an aggressive marketing program by the California Wine Institute, and the increasing sophistication of Japanese wine consumers. The U.S. market share, which rose dramatically in 1986 as a result of market promotion efforts and problems with tainted European wine, continued to increase in 1987 reaching a record 15.6 percent on a volume basis.

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), now in its fifth year of operation, has encouraged significant gains in shipments of horticultural products to the U.S. market since the program began in 1984.

The CBI is a 12-year program that allows duty-free access to the U.S. market to 22 beneficiary countries in Central America and the Caribbean through 1995. Duty-free treatment applies to all products except textiles and apparel, leather goods, footwear, petroleum and petroleum products, processed tuna, and watches and watch parts. The CBI legislation provides a "fast-track" safeguard provision for perishable agricultural commodities, under which import duties may be restored within 21 days if increased imports of these commodities from CBI beneficiary countries are shown to be causing injury to a U.S. industry. A final determination of injury subsequently must be made by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. To date, this provision has not been used.

Traditionally, the CBI countries have not been major suppliers to the U.S. market of horticultural products, except for fresh bananas and plantains, which accounted for 71 percent of the \$666 million of U.S. horticultural products imported from these countries in 1987. The CBI beneficiary countries' share of U.S. horticultural imports, excluding bananas and plantains, rose from 2.2 percent in 1983 to 3.2 percent in 1987. The fastest growing, competitive items, previously subject to duties, from 1983 to 1987 were other melons, fresh pineapples, lemons, macadamia nuts, and fresh-cut roses.

For the fourth consecutive year, the Dominican Republic continued as the largest CBI supplier of horticultural products to the U.S. followed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Belize, and Panama. These seven countries accounted for 92 percent of horticultural products imported from CBI beneficiary countries in 1987.

The CBI program has grown tremendously since 1984, inspite of diversities that many of the small horticultural producers in these countries are faced with such as lack of investment monies, poor road conditions, and insufficient market organization.

Note: During the fall of 1987, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Plant Protection Quarantine Division approved the use of a newly developed hot water dip for post-harvest treatment of imported Haitian mangoes of the Francis and Carrot varieties only.

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES
(Excludes Bananas and Plantains)

ITEM	1983	1985	1986	1987	CHANGE		SHARE OF TOTAL	
					83-87	83-87	U.S. IMPORTS	1983 1987
	\$million	\$million	\$million	\$million	\$million	%	%	%
Dutiable Items.....	28.8	55.3	75.0	84.5	55.7	193	1.4	3.1
Fast-Track	24.4	48.0	66.5	75.0	50.6	207	3.5	7.4
Other	4.4	7.3	8.5	9.5	5.1	116	0.3	0.5
Non-Dutiable Items..	63.0	89.0	98.7	111.2	48.2	76	3.0	3.2
TOTAL.....	91.8	144.3	173.7	195.7	103.9	113	2.2	3.2

COMMODITY	1983	1985	1986 1/	1987		Top ranking suppliers
				Value	CBI as % of World	
				\$1000	Percent	
DUTIABLE-FAST TRACK						
Pineapples	7,789	10,763	18,035	23,203	98	C.R., Honduras, D.R.
Melons, other	1,606	3,359	7,813	12,982	50	Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, C.R.
Orange Juice Conc. (FCOJ)	11	9,601	8,602	9,796	2	Belize, Jamaica, Honduras
Dasheens (D.R. only)	5,242	7,481	6,888	5,642	73	D.R.
Citrus Fruit Juice	10	2,555	6,113	4,362	25	Belize, Honduras, Jamaica
Yucca (C.R. only)	1,807	2,392	3,105	3,135	96	C.R.
Cut Flowers	849	1,424	2,248	3,128	6	Guatemala, C.R., D.R.
Sweet Potatoes	1,387	1,804	1,733	1,945	99	D.R.
Chayote (C.R. only)	1,498	1,580	1,362	1,311	51	C.R.
Tomatoes	339	542	2,077	1,097	1	D.R.
Oranges, other	92	1,539	1,106	982	9	D.R., Jamaica
Mangoes (Summer)	848	599	959	845	7	Haiti
Lemons	4	172	271	434	12	Bahamas
Avocados	442	292	1,092	363	49	D.R.
Pidgeon Peas (D.R. only)	634	478	569	322	90	D.R.
Limes	454	479	436	300	6	Bahamas, Honduras, Haiti, C.R.
Beans, GN. (other than lima)	235	355	131	141	1	Jamaica, D.R.
Others	1,143	2,565	3,995	5,044	---	
Subtotal	24,390	47,980	66,495	75,032	---	
DUTIABLE-NON FAST TRACK						
Pineapple Juice, Conc.	789	1,465	1,315	2,132	5	Honduras
Pigeon Peas, Frozen	1,220	1,205	1,267	1,978	95	D.R.
Macadamia Nuts, Shelled	0	429	1,514	1,700	18	Guatemala, C.R.
Vegetables, Other	920	1,078	557	909	2	Honduras, C.R.
Papaya Paste and Pulp	160	120	199	166	82	Costa Rica, D.R.
Orange Peel, Crude, Dried	135	130	185	153	33	Haiti
Tomato Paste	0	278	410	111	3	D.R.
Pineapples, Canned	15	134	91	41	---	D.R.
Oranges, Prep/Pres	10	318	153	15	---	D.R.
Others	1,132	2,120	2,790	2,344	---	
Subtotal	4,379	7,277	8,481	9,549	---	
Total Dutiable	28,769	55,258	74,975	84,580	---	
NON-DUTIABLE 2/						
Bananas and Plantains, Fresh	367,604	428,040	409,008	471,491	59	Honduras, C.R., Panama, Guatemala
Live Plants	7,843	10,331	10,508	11,708	33	C.R., Guatemala, Honduras
Cantaloupes, Fresh	1,867	5,997	7,215	8,243	19	D.R., Honduras, Guatemala
Bananas and Plantains Paste/Pulp	2,553	4,591	6,191	7,301	94	Honduras, C.R., Panama
Pea Prep/Pres.	6,058	4,897	5,935	7,054	81	D.R., El Salvador, Guatemala
Broccoli Cut/Slice, Frozen	1,758	4,201	6,364	6,982	25	Guatemala
Okra, Cut/Sliced, Frozen	6,482	5,223	4,093	4,848	99	D.R., El Salvador, Guatemala
Peas, other	2,237	3,058	3,865	4,663	45	Guatemala, D.R.
Yams, Fresh	2,121	3,159	4,000	4,628	55	Jamaica
Other Vegetable Substances	3,305	4,577	4,351	4,184	23	D.R.
Mangoes (Winter)	2,966	3,417	2,803	3,902	20	Haiti
Bananas, Prep/Pres	1,437	1,939	3,080	3,593	52	Honduras, C.R.
Beer and Ale	681	1,947	2,856	3,568	---	Jamaica, Panama
Coconuts	3,652	2,982	2,797	3,256	80	D.R.
Cut Flowers, Mums	676	1,338	2,277	3,177	6	C.R.
Cononut Meat Prep	1,214	2,580	2,835	2,231	5	D.R.
Peppers, Fresh	1,349	3,381	3,299	1,745	3	Jamaica, D.R.
Cucumbers, Fresh	1,022	2,212	1,470	1,498	3	Jamaica, Bahamas, Honduras
Sauces, other	1,148	1,429	1,013	1,290	3	Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago
Okra, Fresh	294	783	1,353	879	13	Guatemala
Gelatin, Fdbl. Prep	743	949	712	873	4	Panama
Palm Hearts/Pres	105	458	311	869	12	C.R.
Lime Oil	2,983	1,634	732	534	---	Haitia, Bahamas
Cut Flowers, NSPF	187	1,338	1,645	404	1	Netherlands Antilles, C.R., Jamaica
Others	10,316	17,113	18,665	29,770	---	
Total Non-Dutiable	430,601	517,574	507,312	581,709	---	
Grand Total	459,370	572,832	582,287	666,289	---	

* Imports prior to enactment of CBI. 1/ Revised. 2/ GSP items plus MFN-free.
May 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

CBI

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, EXCLUDING BANANAS
AND PLANTAINS, FROM CARIBBEAN BASIN BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

Country of Origin	Calendar Years				% change :	Major Commodities, 1987
	: 1983*	: 1985	: 1986	: 1987	: 1983-1987:	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		\$1,000-				
Dominican Republic	: 34,046	43,125	47,095	42,087	: 24	:
Dutiable.....	: 11,707	15,814	19,399	15,794	: 35	: Dasheen, tomato, pign. pea, pineapple, sweet pot.
Non-Dutiable.....	: 22,339	27,311	27,696	26,293	: 18	: Coc. meat, cantaloupe, fzn. okra, pepper
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Costa Rica	: 12,526	19,692	31,656	38,966	: 211	:
Dutiable.....	: 5,797	9,286	17,412	20,764	: 258	: Pineapple, yucca, chayote, cut flower
Non-Dutiable.....	: 6,729	10,406	14,244	18,202	: 170	: Live plant, banana/plantain paste, cut flower
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Guatemala	: 14,058	20,617	27,267	33,054	: 135	:
Dutiable.....	: 1,576	4,031	7,815	7,557	: 379	: Melon, cut flower, macadamia nut, celery, veg. NEC
Non-Dutiable.....	: 12,482	16,586	19,452	25,497	: 104	: Broccoli, fresh pea, live plant, frozen okra
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Honduras	: 12,110	18,062	17,994	28,787	: 138	:
Dutiable.....	: 7,403	10,497	8,534	15,455	: 109	: Pineapple, pineapple juice, melon
Non-Dutiable.....	: 4,707	7,565	9,460	13,332	:	: Ban./plan. paste, cantaloupe, horseradish
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jamaica	: 6,825	14,969	15,572	13,947	: 104	:
Dutiable.....	: 475	3,729	3,562	2,584	: 444	: Orange juice conc., citrus fruit juice, dasheen
Non-Dutiable.....	: 6,350	11,240	12,010	11,363	: 79	: Yam, pepper, cucumber, beer, sauce, cut flower
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belize	: 475	8,264	10,953	11,574	: **	:
Dutiable.....	: 138	7,985	10,600	10,632	: **	: Orange juice conc., citrus fruit juice
Non-Dutiable.....	: 337	279	353	942	: 179	: Squash, live plant, fresh okra, cucumber, papaya
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Panama	: 1,733	4,832	8,711	11,426	: 559	:
Dutiable.....	: 94	1,502	3,413	6,993	: **	: Melon, citrus fruit juice, orange juice conc.
Non-Dutiable.....	: 1,639	3,330	5,298	4,433	: 170	: Ban./plan. paste, cantaloupe, gelatin
	:	:	:	:	:	:
El Salvador	: 1,879	3,397	4,798	6,108	: 225	:
Dutiable.....	: 385	613	1,502	2,300	: 497	: Melon
Non-Dutiable.....	: 1,493	2,784	3,177	3,808	: 155	: Frozen okra, broccoli, cantaloupe, beer, melon
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Haiti	: 6,020	5,781	4,521	5,112	: -15	:
Dutiable.....	: 937	716	1,069	790	: -16	: Mango, orange peel
Non-Dutiable.....	: 5,083	5,065	3,452	4,322	: -15	: Mango, live plant, soft drink
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Netherlands Antilles	: 9	2,819	1,726	1,249	: **	:
Dutiable.....	: 0	41	21	2	: **	: Cut flower
Non-Dutiable.....	: 9	2,778	1,705	1,247	: **	: Enzyme, cut flower, Beer/ale
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bahamas	: 1,597	1,920	1,260	1,009	: -37	:
Dutiable.....	: 253	551	711	888	: 164	: Lemon, lime, grapefruit prep.
Non-Dutiable.....	: 1,344	1,369	549	121	: 1/	: Cucumber, papaya, gingerale/ginger
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Windward & Leeward Islands	: 179	1,019	1,413	837	: 367	:
Dutiable.....	: 1	492	762	439	: **	: Citrus fruit juice, melon
Non-Dutiable.....	: 178	527	651	398	: 123	: pumpkin, bread fruit, beer, melon, pepper, cucumber
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Trinidad & Tobago	: 287	233	266	610	: 112	:
Dutiable.....	: 3	0	57	80	: **	: Veg. NSPF
Non-Dutiable.....	: 284	233	209	530	: 87	: Sauce, pepper, beverage, soybean prep.
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Barbados	: 22	62	47	32	: 45	:
Dutiable.....	: 0	0	0	1	: **	: Cucumber
Non-Dutiable.....	: 22	62	47	31	: 41	: Sauce, live plant
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Total World	: 91,766	144,792	173,279	194,798	: 112	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

*Imports prior to enactment of CBI. **Indicates greater than 1,000 percent. 1/ Declined more than 500 percent

May 1988

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

ITEM	ORIGIN	1983 1/	1985	1986	1987	CHANGE 83-87	SHARE OF TOTAL WORLD 1987
		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	%
Pineapples*.....TOTAL		7,789	10,763	18,035	23,203	15,414	97.7
	Costa Rica	1,071	3,845	10,361	13,550		
	Honduras	5,461	5,546	4,831	7,641		
	Dom Rep	1,227	1,161	2,201	1,869		
Other Melons*...TOTAL		1,606	3,359	7,813	12,982	11,376	50.0
	Guatemala	720	1,153	3,071	2,242		
	El Salvador	332	606	1,456	2,289		
	Panama	73	318	1,294	6,223		
	Honduras	184	212	616	1,797		
FOU.....TOTAL		11	9,601	8,602	9,796	9,785	2.1
	Belize	0	6,131	6,371	7,981		
	Honduras	0	1,673	688	1,056		
Fzn. Broccoli...TOTAL		1,758	4,201	6,387	9,176	7,418	33.1
	Guatemala	1,758	4,102	5,814	8,706		
	El Salvador	0	50	480	467		
Other Cit. Ju...TOTAL		10	2,555	6,113	4,362	4,352	24.8
	Belize	0	1,854	4,069	2,365		
	Jamaica	7	220	789	992		
	Honduras	0	341	205	484		
	Leeward-Win	0	3	432	404		
Roses*.....TOTAL		849	1,424	2,248	3,128	2,279	6.5
	Guatemala	609	807	1,228	1,778		
	Costa Rica	36	362	513	548		
	Jamaica	1	37	201	410		
	Dom Rep	203	205	297	387		
Pineapple Juice..TOTAL		789	1,465	1,315	2,132	1,343	5.1
	Honduras	641	1,347	1,161	1,966		
	Dom Rep	145	115	16	152		
Sweet Potatoes*..TOTAL		1,387	1,804	1,733	1,945	558	99.4
	Dom Rep	1,384	1,804	1,733	1,945		
Macadamia Nuts..TOTAL		628	429	1,514	1,700	1,072	18.2
	Guatemala	628	356	1,207	1,359		
	Costa Rica	0	73	306	341		
Tomatoes*.....TOTAL		339	542	2,077	1,006	757	1.1
	Dom Rep	149	465	2,033	1,072		
Fzn. Strawberry..TOTAL		16	21	252	1,031	1,015	6.4
	Guatemala	0	7	45	372		
	Costa Rica	16	14	178	645		
Oranges*.....TOTAL		92	1,539	1,093	982	890	8.7
	Dom Rep	92	969	682	728		
	Jamaica	0	567	409	239		
Mangoes(sum.)*..TOTAL		848	599	959	845	-3	7.2
	Haiti	661	463	791	630		
	Belize	138	0	124	209		
Celery*.....TOTAL		0	118	254	452	452	17.2
	Guatemala	0	118	252	432		
Fzn. Veg., NEC..TOTAL		1	351	417	451	450	18.6
	Guatemala	0	319	373	451		
Lemons*.....TOTAL		4	172	271	434	430	12.3
	Bahamas	0	155	262	431		
Avocados*.....TOTAL		442	292	1,092	363	-79	48.8
	Dom Rep	259	277	580	363		
	Costa Rica	169	0	509	0		
Other Onions....TOTAL		6	44	115	207	201	0
	Guatemala	5	0	112	184		
Watermelons*....TOTAL		5	185	1,157	147	142	1.0
	Panama	2	137	930	69		
Tomato Paste....TOTAL		0	278	410	111	111	0.4
	Dom Rep	0	278	410	111		

1/ Imports before the enactment of CBI. * Indicates fast-track items, previously dutiable.

May 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

DRIED FRUIT

U.S. DRIED FRUIT TRADE OVERVIEW 1979-1987

Exports

U.S. dried fruit exports in calendar 1987 were nearly six times as large as they were nine years ago in 1979.

The major U.S. dried fruits exported are raisins and prunes. In 1979, raisin exports were well below normal because heavy rains severely damaged the 1978/79 domestic raisin harvest. U.S. raisin exports recovered in 1980, but subsequently fell to lower levels for a period of years. By 1984, interest in the export market had returned and, aided by increased promotion and a weakening dollar, exports have risen 54 percent since then. Most of the growth has occurred in Western Europe, especially in the United Kingdom and West Germany. Shipments to Japan, the largest single U.S. export market, have risen also, but less dramatically.

Years of stagnation for California prune exports, particularly during the mid-1980's, also appear to be giving way to some expansion. To spur European demand, U.S. prunes, like raisins, now benefit from USDA's Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) Program. TEA money is used to support industry programs from advertisements to in-store promotion.

In contrast to raisins and prunes, exports of other dried fruit commodities, including apricots, peaches, pears, and figs, have declined, albeit marginally, in most cases.

Imports

Year-to-year variations in U.S. dried fruit imports over the past nine years have tended to overshadow the growth trends exhibited by these commodities. These variations have been caused by changes in supply in the United States and around the world, changes in commodity prices, political situations, etc. For example, substantial quantities of raisins were imported by the United States in 1979 to compensate for a small domestic harvest the preceding year. Importation of dates (which the United States occasionally imports in large quantities) dropped precipitously in volume early in the 1980's as the conflict between Iran and Iraq developed. After regaining some lost ground during the mid-1980's, U.S. date imports fell again as the intensity of the war increased. A large proportion of Iran's and Iraq's production is concentrated in the area of conflict.

For some of the U.S. industries there is concern that imports from other, lower-cost suppliers will increase. U.S. raisin imports have risen from less than 100 tons per year in the early 1980's to over 6,000 tons in 1986 and 1987. Raisin growers in Mexico have focused on the United States as a market for much of their expanded raisin output, especially if U.S. quality standards can be met.

DRIED FRUIT

Another dried fruit commodity which has given the U.S. industry serious competition in recent years is dried apricots, mainly those from Turkey. Labor costs are much lower in Turkey and the Turkish Government keeps its produce competitive by devaluating its currency periodically. Turkey is also the principal supplier of dried figs which also compete with U.S. output. Other smaller volume dried fruit import items include bananas, apples, pears, plums and prunes, and olives. Ecuador, the world's largest exporter of fresh bananas is also the principal U.S. source of dried bananas. Like dried apricots they are considered a gourmet item and are in greater demand in the United States at the present time. U.S. dried prune and plum imports have risen progressively since 1981. Supplies generally come from the Southern Hemisphere or Europe, depending on availabilities and price. Dried olives come almost totally from Morocco. Generally they are dried ripe olives rather than dried unripe olives. Argentina is the principal U.S. supplier of dried apples.

U.S. DRIED FRUIT TRADE, 1979-1987 (Metric Tons)

ITEM	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
EXPORTS									
APPLES	947	571	1,035	1,967	1,378	1,405	864	1,152	940
APRICOTS, PEACHES, PEARS	1,883	2,398	2,284	1,540	1,463	1,098	1,072	1,703	1,166
DATES	4,820	7,326	6,212	4,579	3,322	1,816	1,265	3,122	3,863
FIGS	1,775	1,378	1,355	1,089	770	1,064	1,260	627	516
FRUIT NEC	1,542	1,253	1,080	1,500	659	1,184	946	1,574	1,548
MIXED FRUITS	2,017	2,265	2,272	2,052	2,130	1,939	1,919	2,060	1,565
PRUNES	38,224	46,309	55,140	58,685	52,016	49,647	46,322	53,884	55,056
RAISINS	40,953	63,075	59,799	51,519	55,534	54,824	66,498	78,335	84,661
IMPORTS									
APPLES	1,051	205	713	1,057	1,808	1,499	2,230	1,917	1,448
APRICOTS	1,879	1,502	1,754	2,983	5,131	7,616	4,501	4,994	6,714
BANANAS	457	473	597	87	522	719	774	1,054	889
BERRIES	---	---	---	1	1	20	23	19	33
OTHER BERRIES	43	17	34	67	35	31	38	77	131
CHERRIES	14	4	7	26	29	18	11	31	65
DATES, CHIANI	---	1	---	---	27	25	---	5	---
DATES, OTHER	17,183	5,776	2,896	5,856	9,458	10,237	12,759	3,151	3,698
FIGS	2,588	2,832	2,250	2,487	2,563	2,749	3,753	2,818	2,651
RAISINS	11,648	33	85	3,165	3,614	1,254	2,431	6,357	6,188
CURRENTS	732	23	56	62	56	16	10	40	16
OLIVES	651	582	678	584	673	512	553	799	811
PEACHES	1	4	---	10	9	53	44	4	59
PEARS	50	6	11	15	8	4	259	133	5
PRUNES & PLUMS	412	358	72	135	422	641	828	1,457	1,189

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

APRIL 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

RAISINS

WORLD RAISIN SITUATION

World raisin supplies remain relatively tight in the 1987/88 season. Production in seven major producing countries in 1987/88 (late 1987 harvests in the Northern Hemisphere and early 1988 harvests in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated to be up 7 percent over the previous season, but lower stocks bring overall supplies down slightly. Turkish sultanas are reported to be nearly sold out and the Greek crop, which was smaller than anticipated, is now moving into export channels. U.S. sales are much higher this year due to the lower value of the dollar and a strong promotion program in Europe.

Southern Hemisphere raisin production--including sultanas but not currants--is expected to increase slightly from the 1986/87 level in 1987/88, however production will fall well below that of 1985/86 when harvests in Australia and South Africa were better. Total availability of Southern Hemisphere raisins will be about the same as last year.

Production

Severe spring hail storms followed by long hot spells from late December 1987 through January 1988 adversely affected crop quality in the Sunraysia District where 90 percent of Australia's dried vine fruits are produced. Conditions were excellent thereafter for vine and rack drying, resulting in over 90 percent of the harvest being graded 5 crown (6 crown light is the top of the standard). While crop quality was generally good, total outturn was well below normal for the second year in a row, giving further credence to the industry theory of vine stress brought on by five consecutive years of high yields. Sultana raisin production also suffered from a stronger demand for sultana grapes from wineries during marketing year 1988/89.

Serious flooding occurred in March 1988 along the banks of the Lower Orange River in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa where over 96 percent of the raisins (sultanas) are produced. Losses have been estimated at 6,400 tons based on an average outturn of 31,900 tons over the past five seasons and a 1988 crop outturn of 25,500 tons. About 5 percent of the vines were lost and an additional 18 percent were badly damaged, so the 1989 crop could suffer.

Although most of the fruit was in storage or on drying racks when the floods struck, some late-harvested grapes were delivered to the wineries and therefore not lost. Of an estimated 12,500 hectares of vines producing grapes suitable for drying, only the production from about 6,000 hectares are usually dried, with the rest going to the fresh market and wineries.

SOUTH AFRICA: DRIED VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION BY TYPE, 1986-88 (Metric Tons)

Types	1986	1987 ^{1/}	1988 ^{2/}
Sultana Types			
Unbleached	10,187	8,339	6,750
Thompson Seedless	23,164	18,462	15,300
Bleached	3,670	3,316	2,950
Subtotal	37,021	30,117	25,000
Other Raisins	664	478	500
Total	37,685	30,595	25,500

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Estimate.

SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

RAISINS

Production of raisins in 1988 in Argentina is forecast at 7,000 tons, up nearly 20 percent from last year. The increase is attributed to a diversion of grapes from wineries to raisin production because domestic supplies of common wine exceed demand.

Raisin grape output in Chile will reach a record level in 1988 based on new vines coming into production and good weather. In addition, winery demand for table grapes will be down in 1988 leaving a larger quantity of grapes for processing into raisins. Although fresh grape prices were down sharply in 1987, the decline is not expected to affect the level of usage for raisins or wine since grape producers have no alternative for table grapes that are below grade for exports.

Trade

The excellent quality of Australia's 1988 raisins and sultanas should improve prospects for the industry in its marketing efforts overseas and in its competition against imports in the domestic market. Among other changes the Australian Dried Fruits Trade Association (ADFA) has established a single selling agent in the United Kingdom where it has lost market share to other suppliers in recent years. Sales to India also have been lost to cheaper supplies from Iran and Afghanistan. Attractively priced imports from Turkey have created concern in the domestic market.

AUSTRALIA: SULTANA AND LEXIA RAISIN TRADE (March 1987-February 1988)

Exports		Imports	
Destination	Metric Tons	Origin	Metric Tons
West Germany	15,032	Turkey	2,907
Canada	11,460	Namibia	546
United Kingdom	4,969	United States	299
New Zealand	4,966	Other	157
Japan	1,235		
France	1,015		
India	862		
Malaysia	533		
Singapore	499		
Norway	493		
Other	4,453		
Total	45,517	Total	3,909

1/ Import figure for February 1988 is estimated

SOURCE: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Quality is the primary concern of South African raisin exporters. Product quality from the 1988 harvest remains suspect until after final grading. Up to 24,000 tons, including carryover stocks, would be available for export during the 1987/88 marketing year (November 1987-October 1988), however exports are projected at only 20,000 tons (compared to 22,804 tons in 1986/87 and 20,101 tons in 1985/86).

RAISINS

Based on larger supplies, Argentine raisin exports are projected at 2,500 tons for 1988, up from 1,000 in 1987. Brazil was the principal market in 1987 taking 68 percent of total shipments.

ARGENTINA: RAISIN EXPORTS 1986

Country of Destination	Metric Tons
Brazil	2,187
Czechoslovakia	144
Finland	48
Italy	13
Sweden	10
Uruguay	6
Other	0
Total	2,408

Calendar 1987 raisin exports by Chile totaled 8,210 metric tons, 3-percent less than the 8,491 tons exported in 1986. Export levels are expected to grow in 1988, but less than production. This is due to pessimistic prospects in Chile's major Latin markets, Brazil and Peru, which have serious external debt problems. Exporters would like to sell a larger volume in European and U.S. markets provided the fruit can meet the high quality standards demanded. If they are not successful, stock volumes could increase despite anticipated growth in domestic off take.

Policies and Prices

With world supplies considered adequate to good, coupled with high stocks and a larger harvest, Australian packers expect both export and domestic returns to decline in real terms during the current marketing year, as indicated by the following table.

AUSTRALIA: ESTIMATED GROSS RETURNS TO PACKERS 1/ SULTANA RAISIN

Item	Unit	1984	1985	1986	1987 2/	1988 3/
Domestic Use	A\$/MT	1,500	1,638	1,750	1,920	1,960
Exports	A\$/MT	625	1,160	1,290	1,500	1,500
Equalized Return	A\$/MT	898	1,356	1,444	1,692	1,676
Exchange rate 6/30	US\$/A\$	.8613	.6655	.6772	.7203	.7718 4/
Equalized return	US\$/MT	773	902	978	1,219	1,294

1/ Average returns for ADFC members 2/ Preliminary 3/

Forecast 4/ Exchange Rate: May 1988

Source: Australia, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

The South African Dried Fruit Board is promoting the expansion of raisin grape production along the Orange River where irrigation can be extended. The board envisions production of grapes will grow from the present 161,000 tons to 267,000 tons by 1998. Of this amount, dryers will process 230,000 tons of grapes into 57,500 tons of raisins, up from the present good-weather potential 140,000 tons and 35,000 tons respectively.

RAISINS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
SELECTED COUNTRIES 1985/86-1987/88 ^{1/}
(METRIC TONS, PACKED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR ^{1/}	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION ^{2/}	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ARGENTINA									
	1985/86	1,621	5,500	0	7,121	2,408	4,200	513	7,121
	1986/87	513	6,000	0	6,513	1,000	4,300	1,213	6,513
	1987/88	1,213	7,000	0	8,213	2,500	4,300	1,413	8,213
AUSTRALIA ^{3/}									
	1985/86	260	89,395	3,009	92,664	50,480	34,292	7,892	92,664
	1986/87	7,892	63,812	3,909	75,613	45,517	27,044	3,052	75,613
	1987/88	3,052	72,500	3,500	79,052	49,000	27,002	3,050	79,052
CHILE									
	1985/86	246	9,000	0	9,246	8,491	600	155	9,246
	1986/87	155	9,000	0	9,155	8,210	600	345	9,155
	1987/88	345	10,500	0	10,845	9,000	750	1,095	10,845
GREECE									
	1985/86	5,000	90,000	0	95,000	85,000	7,000	3,000	95,000
	1986/87	3,000	69,000	0	72,000	54,500	2,500	15,000	72,000
	1987/88	15,000	44,000	0	59,000	32,000	2,000	25,000	59,000
SOUTH AFRICA									
	1985/86	5,920	37,685	0	43,605	20,101	9,099	14,405	43,605
	1986/87	14,405	30,595	0	45,000	22,804	9,013	13,183	45,000
	1987/88	13,183	25,500	0	38,683	20,000	9,100	9,583	38,683
TURKEY									
	1985/86	0	120,000	2,500	122,500	102,500	12,000	8,000	122,500
	1986/87	8,000	110,000	0	118,000	97,000	12,000	9,000	118,000
	1987/88	9,000	106,000	0	115,000	100,000	12,000	3,000	115,000
UNITED STATES ^{4/}									
	1985/86	167,758	284,715	3,389	455,862	80,319	191,477	184,066	455,862
	1986/87	184,066	230,751	5,584	420,401	86,721	207,617	126,063	420,401
	1987/88	126,063	292,050	7,000	425,113	100,000	204,119	120,994	425,113
TOTAL									
	1985/86	180,805	636,295	8,898	825,998	349,299	258,668	218,031	825,998
	1986/87	218,031	519,158	9,493	746,682	315,752	263,074	167,856	746,682
	1987/88	167,856	557,550	10,500	735,906	312,500	259,271	164,135	735,906

^{1/} 1987/88 figures are forecasts. Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin in August. Southern Hemisphere raisins are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa. ^{2/} Domestic consumption figures include raisins used for feed and distillation purposes. ^{3/} Includes sultanas and lexia raisins (mostly muscats). ^{4/} U.S. production data have been converted to a packed weight basis in order to make them line up with the other supply and distribution elements. Production estimates on a sweatbox weight basis for 1985/86, 1986/87, 1987/88, respectively, in metric tons, are 315,649, 253,016, 324,500. U.S. import data are from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census. Export data are from the Raisin Advisory Committee.

May 1988

Horticultural & Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimate Division, FAS/USDA

PRUNES

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DRIED PRUNE SITUATION

Commercial output of dried prunes by the major producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere is forecast to reach 23,000 metric tons in 1988, 12-percent above the 1987 volume, but 3-percent below 1986.

Production

In 1987, dried prune production in Australia far exceeded expectations, partly because it was the biennial on-year for a heavier crop and partly because growing conditions for the year were excellent in all regions. By contrast, the 1988 crop was low because of heavy shedding brought on by extreme temperatures in December and January and increased sales of fresh fruit, especially to Southeast Asia. The predominant plum variety used for prune production is the D'Agen. Eighty-two percent are grown in New South Wales, 16 percent in South Australia's Riverland and 2 percent in Victoria's Sunraysia area.

Prune production in Argentina in 1988 is forecast at 10,000 tons, well above last year's revised outturn of 6,000 tons. The quantity dried is up because a higher percentage of a larger fresh plum harvest was of poor quality. No increase in the estimated 11,000 hectares devoted to plums is expected in the near future.

Better weather, a trend toward greater tree density, and improved orchard management should provide Chile's export-oriented prune industry with larger supplies to work with during 1988. The Dried Prune Producers' Association, accounting for nearly half of the country's output, has told members they must improve fruit quality and size so that they, like the raisin industry, can shift the focus of their marketing efforts toward the United States and Europe and away from the economically depressed markets of Latin America.

Exports

Within the past year a pitting machine was installed in New South Wales, Australia in an effort to meet rising competition from imported prunes, especially competition from the United States. Nevertheless, imports are expected to be up 1989.

AUSTRALIA: DRIED PRUNE TRADE, 1987

EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
Destination	Metric Tons	Origin	Metric Tons
United States	441	United States	417
New Zealand	165	Taiwan	15
Mauritius	21	China	3
Malta	7	Hong Kong	2
Other	76	Other	-
Total	710	Total	437

Source: ADFA

The small size of the Argentine dried prune harvest this year is likely to limit its exports to the European Market. Thus, Brazil will remain its principal outlet absorbing an estimated 70 percent of total exports, projected at 8,000 tons for the year.

Chile's dried prune production is almost exclusively export-oriented with close to 90 percent of output destined for foreign markets. Chile's exporters now are focusing on the European market where sales have risen as a result of consumer promotion programs. Another reason for focusing on the European market is increased competition from Argentina for sales to Brazil and Peru now that Argentina's outturn has recovered from the disastrous harvest of 1987.

CHILE: PRUNE EXPORTS
BY DESTINATION, 1986 & 1987
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1986	1987
Brazil	3,246	3,996
Germany, Fed.Rep.	920	508
Finland	875	752
United States	852	474
Peru	718	601
Italy	577	400
Colombia	420	338
Argentina	77	178
United Kingdom	194	100
Others	804	481
Total	8,683	7,828
Source: ODEPA		

PRUNES: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION
SELECTED COUNTRIES 1985/86-1987/88 1/
(METRIC TONS, PACKED WEIGHT)

COUNTRY	MARKETING YEAR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ARGENTINA	1985/86	756	9,000	0	9,756	8,432	1,200	124	9,756
	1986/87	124	6,000	0	6,124	4,000	1,600	524	6,124
	1987/88	524	10,000	0	10,524	8,000	1,700	824	10,524
AUSTRALIA	1985/86	835	3,810	800	5,445	203	2,810	2,432	5,445
	1986/87	2,432	4,550	437	7,419	710	2,945	3,764	7,419
	1987/88	3,764	1,500	900	6,164	300	3,000	2,864	6,164
CHILE	1985/86	540	9,300	0	9,840	8,683	900	257	9,840
	1986/87	257	8,700	0	8,957	7,828	900	229	8,957
	1987/88	229	10,000	0	10,229	9,000	950	279	10,229
FRANCE	1985/86	15,159	25,741	1,566	42,466	8,032	25,186	9,248	42,466
	1986/87	9,248	35,900	1,000	46,148	9,500	26,000	10,648	46,148
	1987/88	10,648	29,000	1,200	40,848	9,500	26,000	5,348	40,848
SOUTH AFRICA	1985/86	1,141	2,351	0	3,492	0	2,064	1,428	3,492
	1986/87	1,428	2,121	0	3,549	0	2,146	1,403	3,549
	1987/88	1,403	2,400	0	3,803	0	2,250	1,553	3,803
UNITED STATES 2/	1985/86	56,704	134,300	1,311	192,315	48,250	85,913	58,152	192,315
	1986/87	58,152	94,300	1,460	153,912	54,427	80,797	18,688	153,912
	1987/88	18,688	219,080	600	238,368	65,000	88,000	85,368	238,368
YUGOSLAVIA	1985/86	1,212	18,700	0	19,912	17,564	1,500	848	19,912
	1986/87	848	11,870	0	12,718	9,000	1,500	2,218	12,718
	1987/88	2,218	20,000	0	22,218	14,000	2,000	6,218	22,218
TOTAL	1985/86	76,347	203,202	3,677	283,226	91,164	119,573	72,489	283,226
	1986/87	72,489	163,441	2,897	238,827	85,465	115,888	37,474	238,827
	1987/88	37,474	291,980	2,700	332,154	105,800	123,900	102,454	332,154

1/ 1986/87 figures are forecasts. Northern Hemisphere marketing years begin in August for the United States, September for France and October for Yugoslavia. Southern Hemisphere prunes are harvested early in the second of the split years shown, because they compete with the preceding Northern Hemisphere harvest. Marketing years begin Jan. 1, except Dec. 1 in South Africa. 2/ U.S. Production estimates on a natural condition basis for 1985/86, 1986/87 and 1987/88, respectively; in metric tons, are 127,900, 89,800 and 208,650.

May 1988

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimate Division, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	MARCH	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	MARCH	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987 : 1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987 : 1988	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					OTHER WEST EUROPE.		211	83	515
APPLES.....(JUL)		9,454	20,050	148,747	235,844	168,274	25,593	19,646	92,993
CANADA.....		4,384	4,242	29,400	29,380	42,072	8,735	7,292	28,805
EC-TWELVE.....		1,425	3,873	9,883	25,745	11,581	12,095	7,836	47,432
UNITED KINGDOM.....		1,204	3,001	7,132	13,779	8,694	.	.	29,341
NETHERLANDS.....		56	575	1,606	2,160	1,608	.	.	103,917
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....		298	1,066	13,136	29,322	13,498	.	.	.
SWEDEN.....		120	474	4,448	12,317	4,443	.	6	90
NORWAY.....		.	125	4,147	7,130	4,213	.	.	.
FINLAND.....		29	354	3,575	8,614	3,575	.	.	78
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....		2,707	8,986	58,769	108,765	71,098	12	6	14
CHINA (TAIWAN).....		316	4,092	36,921	54,183	37,115	.	.	5
HONG KONG.....		2,024	3,362	16,904	30,051	18,274	214	149	33,664
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....		30	440	14,355	26,855	14,456	.	.	12,416
SAUDI ARABIA.....		.	39	11,975	17,322	11,975	.	31	10,056
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....		80	169	1,579	8,605	1,619	214	56	4,318
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....		383	1,084	10,195	12,583	12,036	.	3,572	3,498
COLOMBIA.....		37	129	2,920	4,470	2,931	.	20	478
MEXICO.....		214	330	818	1,972	2,589	268	118	4,512
PANAMA.....		.	39	2,455	2,496	2,455	14	57	4,344
BRAZIL.....		.	.	1,755	370	1,755	.	.	942
COSTA RICA.....		103	32	1,247	1,826	1,272	.	.	1
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....		174	352	2,937	3,039	3,499	.	.	.
OTHER.....		3	6	20	54	35	.	.	.
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)		874	1,772	2,231	7,143	11,660	1,807	2,457	31,394
CANADA.....		84	187	514	644	1,009	1,436	1,555	14,512
EC-TWELVE.....		116	977	232	4,630	5,422	.	.	15,183
FRANCE.....		37	501	70	2,614	3,757	.	.	2,284
UNITED KINGDOM.....		57	343	131	1,087	1,034	.	.	948
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....		.	155	20	386	370	.	.	7,301
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....		674	453	1,415	1,479	4,811	.	.	9,755
JAPAN.....		674	450	1,411	1,474	4,803	248	475	3,919
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....		5	.	.	6,490
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....		.	.	.	4	40	.	.	1,999
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....		.	.	.	2	2	96	322	5,383
PRUNES/PLUMS.....(JAN)		135	249	483	744	34,747	.	.	4,115
CANADA.....		106	30	391	244	11,544	.	.	2,594
EC-TWELVE.....		4	27	43	154	3,397	.	.	2,372
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....		1,187	.	.	1,235
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....		.	.	.	71	17,962	.	.	4,259
HONG KONG.....		11,073	.	.	1,915
CHINA (TAIWAN).....		5,414	.	.	1,744
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....		.	.	.	15	73	.	.	536
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....		23	102	45	245	494	.	.	193
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....		3	3	4	3	91	.	.	.
KIWI FRUIT.....(OCT)		2,475	3,003	7,916	9,663	9,079	1,014	2,460	2,080
CANADA.....		211	235	1,406	1,110	2,098	985	1,933	1,797
EC-TWELVE.....		774	31	2,643	2,312	2,781	52	53	88
NETHERLANDS.....		479	31	1,848	1,395	1,974	.	.	3
GERMANY, FED. REP.....		56	.	332	325	332	.	.	4
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....		424	174	1,691	1,425	1,772	.	.	8
SWEDEN.....		51	.	642	603	642	.	.	.
FINLAND.....		191	96	411	527	437	.	.	.
AUSTRIA.....		120	.	344	203	370	.	.	.
SWITZERLAND.....		62	78	285	78	314	1,014	2,460	2,080
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....		1,014	2,460	2,080	4,710	2,313	985	1,933	1,797
JAPAN.....		985	1,933	1,797	3,396	2,015	52	53	88
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....		52	53	88	94	107	.	.	3
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....		.	.	3	4	8	.	.	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....		.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
CANNED FRUIT									
APRICOTS.....(JUN)		24	69	206	559	277	.	.	.
CANADA.....		.	4	32	73	50	.	.	.
EC-TWELVE.....		6	.	22	55	39	.	.	.
NETHERLANDS.....		6	.	21	46	21	.	.	.
SPAIN.....		16	.	.	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....		.	5	10	30	18	.	.	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....		.	51	91	243	108	.	.	.
HONG KONG.....		.	.	44	41	62	.	.	.
JAPAN.....		.	48	27	173	27	.	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....		18	6	44	135	55	.	.	.
SAUDI ARABIA.....		18	4	35	59	35	.	.	.
QATAR.....		.	2	1	26	12	.	.	.
KUWAIT.....		.	.	3	36	9	.	.	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....		.	3	4	5	4	.	.	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....		.	.	2	17	2	.	.	.
CHERRIES, MARAC.....(JUL)		215	213	1,350	1,731	2,569	.	.	.
CANADA.....		.	9	111	93	114	.	.	.
EC-TWELVE.....		8	44	67	172	114	.	.	.
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....		.	22	35	64	56	.	.	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....		165	115	1,425	1,223	2,040	.	.	.
CHINA (TAIWAN).....		118	50	547	521	807	.	.	.
HONG KONG.....		43	26	332	239	481	.	.	.
SINGAPORE.....		.	23	212	106	264	.	.	.
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF.....		.	2	123	107	241	.	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....		11	5	43	44	47	.	.	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....		8	17	73	37	94	.	.	.
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....		23	2	95	48	105	.	.	.
CHERRIES, SW&TT.....(JUL)		184	436	2,253	3,997	4,009	.	.	.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY					COMMODITY				
REGION/COUNTRY	MARCH	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL		REGION/COUNTRY	MARCH	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1987	1988	PREVIOUS	CURRENT
POTATO, FLAKE (CONT)					PECANS, SHLD... (OCT)	31	74	477	520
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	56	235	433	CANADA.....	46	9	298	228
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	19	3	EC-TWELVE.....	19	21	124	235
OTHER.....	.	.	18	14	UNITED KINGDOM...	9	2	31	82
					BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	43	18
POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	650	343	2,595	2,504	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	29	13
CANADA.....	519	240	1,931	1,745	NETHERLANDS.....	10	.	14	100
EC-TWELVE.....	.	16	163	56	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	1	34	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	10	38	42	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3	37	9	83
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	103	67	250	496	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	2	.	3
JAPAN.....	60	67	173	376	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	8	3	13	23
SINGAPORE.....	25	.	25	29	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	.	138	70					
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	15	.	22	72	WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	621	540	7,655	6,375
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	9	33	15	CANADA.....	129	130	723	352
OTHER.....	.	.	.	7	EC-TWELVE.....	56	73	3,728	2,717
					SPAIN.....	18	11	1,700	530
TREE NUTS					GERMANY, FED. REP	.	10	865	1,089
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	119	437	2,204	5,006	ITALY.....	33	.	765	128
CANADA.....	36	5	438	423	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	43	21	257	400
EC-TWELVE.....	.	149	9	1,052	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	362	258	2,413	1,638
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	41	JAPAN.....	234	52	1,403	488
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	152	144	723	AUSTRALIA.....	95	73	663	594
MID. EAST & N. AFR	45	62	185	1,063	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	33	111	270	441
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	20	270	345	MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	40	335	634
MEXICO.....	.	20	256	195	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	3	143	138
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	7	28	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	40	11
OTHER.....	.	50	1,151	1,301	OTHER.....	.	5	10	14
INDIA.....	.	50	1,151	1,301					
					PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	11	93	202	535
PECANS, UNSHLD (OCT)	30	100	259	562	CANADA.....	0	2	15	13
CANADA.....	.	.	137	133	EC-TWELVE.....	3	17	41	67
EC-TWELVE.....	10	69	59	276	FRANCE.....	.	5	37	33
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	20	176	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	3
NETHERLANDS.....	10	11	10	57	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	72	50	211
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	19	54	JAPAN.....	4	22	7	33
ITALY.....	.	53	29	48	HONG KONG.....	.	11	20	37
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	23	30	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	15	17
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	17	52	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	7	8
SWEDEN.....	.	.	6	14	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	180
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	.	42	35	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	.	95	59
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	15	MEXICO.....	3	.	92	56
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	31	7	59	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	.	2
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	2	OTHER.....	.	0	.	2
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1					
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	1,002	678	43,348	49,944	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	1,507	1,551	22,306	25,267
CANADA.....	120	79	1,717	1,712	CANADA.....	96	92	1,145	921
EC-TWELVE.....	257	15	33,323	41,310	EC-TWELVE.....	535	820	11,306	16,050
GERMANY, FED. REP	165	.	11,557	10,165	GERMANY, FED. REP	123	252	4,280	7,853
SPAIN.....	35	.	8,839	13,848	UNITED KINGDOM...	231	191	3,075	2,077
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	6,260	9,317	FRANCE.....	110	143	2,775	3,158
ITALY.....	.	.	4,441	5,362	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	36	123	2,322	1,984
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	13	1,550	1,122	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	796	460	6,812	4,911
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	90	63	1,130	2,510	JAPAN.....	736	281	5,953	3,576
MID. EAST & N. AFR	53	.	392	432	MID. EAST & N. AFR	41	46	633	1,190
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	483	503	5,152	2,954	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	9	43	136
MEXICO.....	483	500	3,344	2,625	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	1	10	18
BRAZIL.....	.	.	1,359	47	OTHER.....	1	1	27	57
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	53	43					
OTHER.....	.	.	19	.	HOOPS				
					HOOPS..... (SEP)	186	214	972	1,997
PISTACH, UNSHLD (SEP)	165	137	675	1,295	CANADA.....	54	27	261	157
CANADA.....	.	.	20	3	EC-TWELVE.....	5	.	5	78
EC-TWELVE.....	43	33	130	295	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	12	307	246
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	223	JAPAN.....	.	12	307	207
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	20	55	41	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	114	156	351	1,416
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	11	14	54	52	BRAZIL.....	20	92	179	1,250
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	88	66	395	863	COLOMBIA.....	.	.	70	.
CHINA (MAINLAND).	76	18	231	332	ARGENTINA.....	94	14	93	28
HONG KONG.....	11	17	126	237	MEXICO.....	.	44	.	44
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	24	15	43	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	9	28	94
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	2	.	12	11	OTHER.....	9	.	21	6
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	1					
OTHER.....	14	1	49	26	HOOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	299	558	1,517	2,153
					CANADA.....	12	25	55	72
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	3,831	7,627	52,337	104,032	EC-TWELVE.....	89	14	214	254
CANADA.....	221	157	3,934	2,239	NETHERLANDS.....	60	7	100	106
EC-TWELVE.....	854	4,294	23,182	62,605	GERMANY, FED. REP	16	7	73	57
GERMANY, FED. REP	241	2,382	11,091	34,530	UNITED KINGDOM...	7	.	7	27
FRANCE.....	212	615	4,463	3,306	IRELAND.....	5	.	27	55
UNITED KINGDOM...	235	402	3,209	5,988	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	15	1
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	182	950	6,354	9,183	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	22	76	54	126
SWEDEN.....	126	362	2,488	3,422	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	175	420	1,087	1,488
SWITZERLAND.....	15	463	1,933	2,593	MEXICO.....	57	236	607	771
NORWAY.....	.	71	1,154	2,484	BPAZIL.....	29	.	132	124
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,407	1,823	14,280	14,049	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	15	13	52
JAPAN.....	1,053	1,320	11,406	10,451	OTHER.....	.	8	78	150
MID. EAST & N. AFR	155	370	1,537	4,432					
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	7	513	905	WINE (1000 GALLONS)				
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	.	31	37	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	707	1,242	1,816	3,551
OTHER.....	1,004	21	2,454	10,582	CANADA.....	187	336	505	1,045
					EC-TWELVE.....	162	314	484	353
					UNITED KINGDOM...	96	192	317	484

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

J.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MARCH : 1987 : 1988	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MARCH : 1987 : 1988	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
GRAPE WINES. (CONT)				PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	103	107	658
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	15	18	51	CANADA.....	3	6	14
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	27	161	70	EC-TWELVE.....	59	62	276
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	241	313	539	UNITED KINGDOM...	24	42	98
JAPAN.....	131	232	259	GERMANY, FED. REP	12	6	59
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	65	10	126	FRANCE.....	2	.	35
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	31
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	19	35	44	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	25	24	275
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	69	78	199	JAPAN.....	18	11	237
OTHER.....	2	5	5	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	5	38
			12	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	4
			37	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	11	13	55
ESSENTIAL OILS				MEXICO.....	4	6	23
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	43	23	152	VENEZUELA.....	2	3	12
CANADA.....	19	3	35	BRAZIL.....	3	1	8
EC-TWELVE.....	10	10	50	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	2
UNITED KINGDOM...	2	1	47	OTHER.....	3	0	11
FRANCE.....	.	1	0				
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	1	6	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	35	49	159
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	3	44	CANADA.....	1	1	3
JAPAN.....	11	7	38	EC-TWELVE.....	21	22	103
HONG KONG.....	.	.	1	UNITED KINGDOM...	6	4	33
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	FRANCE.....	2	12	29
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	1	7	ITALY.....	5	1	12
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	0
OTHER.....	0	.	0	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	11	35
			0	JAPAN.....	9	8	23
ORANGE OIL.....(NOV)	139	153	568	HONG KONG.....	.	.	5
CANADA.....	1	3	28	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	0	1	3
EC-TWELVE.....	37	46	138	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	1
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	1	34	LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	15	17
NETHERLANDS.....	9	2	20	MEXICO.....	2	2	12
UNITED KINGDOM...	4	15	30	BRAZIL.....	.	0	3
FRANCE.....	5	28	28	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	4	33	OTHER.....	1	.	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	72	98	197				
JAPAN.....	35	72	95				
HONG KONG.....	33	5	83				
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	0				
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	6	104				
MEXICO.....	23	.	80				
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1				
OTHER.....	5	0	17				

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- DRANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX
CVF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DET: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MARCH : 1987 : 1988	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY : (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MARCH : 1987 : 1988	SEASON TO DATE : PREVIOUS: CURRENT	LAST FULL : SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS				HONDURAS.....	679	2,511	7,639
APPLES.....(JUL)	17,014	16,403	63,999	DOMINICAN REPUB	1,188	514	2,213
CHILE.....	12,313	12,319	13,081	KIWI FRUIT... (OCT)	4	1	61
CANADA.....	4,509	3,795	28,602	NEW ZEALAND....	0	.	57
NEW ZEALAND.....	191	246	7,021	CANNED FRUIT			
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	7,260	APRICOTS....(JUN)	270	347	4,390
FRANCE.....	.	.	7,239	SPAIN.....	240	.	3,055
BANANAS.....(JAN)	268,037	257,662	759,344	GREECE.....	.	35	551
ECUADOR.....	76,214	76,435	215,698	MANDARINS... (JAN)	6,441	4,733	14,806
HONDURAS.....	50,748	46,551	131,578	SPAIN.....	3,216	2,386	8,654
COSTA RICA.....	46,586	50,432	146,552	KOREA, REPUBLIC	1,576	1,335	2,450
COLOMBIA.....	45,823	37,260	129,220	CHINA (MAINLAND)	558	579	1,019
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	68	199	284	JAPAN.....	752	313	1,884
CANADA.....	.	.	11,330	CLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	6,712	7,814	32,144
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	2,505	4,163	4,821	SPAIN.....	6,182	6,714	28,715
MEXICO.....	2,481	4,090	4,535	-BRN GR/PP (NOV)	163	663	1,275
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	151	566	1,760	SPAIN.....	.	452	4
BAHAMAS.....	30	586	1,470	GREECE.....	153	207	1,194
LEMONS.....(AUG)	1,064	12	6,515	-BRN GRN RP (NOV)	1,344	1,297	3,098
BAHAMAS.....	574	.	4,605	SPAIN.....	1,185	851	2,332
SPAIN.....	483	.	860	MEXICO.....	.	295	80
CHILE.....	.	.	1,035	GREECE.....	133	133	484
LIMES.....(APR)	2,300	3,583	27,498	-BRN RP/PP GR (NOV)	67	117	223
MEXICO.....	2,033	3,447	24,201	GREECE.....	67	113	170
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	166	11	13,028	SPAIN.....	.	4	26
MEXICO.....	100	11	7,106	-BRN RP/GRN. (NOV)	256	553	1,339
SPAIN.....	57	.	4,431	SPAIN.....	218	510	1,174
ORANGES.....(NOV)	2,137	2,277	14,203	-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	4,711	4,911	23,361
MEXICO.....	1,013	1,477	7,631	SPAIN.....	4,673	4,831	24,865
ISRAEL.....	507	.	3,336	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	169	274	827
DOMINICAN REPUB	141	218	358	GREECE.....	53	168	511
SPAIN.....	.	.	2,036	SPAIN.....	107	66	294
GRAPES.....(JUN)	84,228	79,318	192,028	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	2,223	2,693	14,153
CHILE.....	84,199	79,273	164,600	GREECE.....	1,200	1,661	7,509
MANGOES.....(JAN)	924	628	1,557	CHILE.....	789	335	2,516
MEXICO.....	.	.	152	REP SOUTH AFRIC	146	2	1,754
HAITI.....	914	622	1,275	PEARS.....(JUN)	37	.	733
CANTALOUPE. (MAY)	14,300	30,497	102,209	SPAIN.....	.	.	497
MEXICO.....	10,699	24,255	79,214	REP SOUTH AFRIC	9	.	370
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	7,729	10,118	55,851	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	45
MEXICO.....	2,249	4,801	25,993	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	24,967	21,312	58,616
GUATEMALA.....	1,270	731	5,477	THAILAND.....	11,616	10,138	23,048
WATERMELONS. (APR)	24,528	21,711	105,411	PHILIPPINES...	10,237	9,302	26,346
MEXICO.....	23,137	21,002	95,872	MIX N TROPIC (JUN)	1,354	1,369	12,059
PEARS.....(JUL)	8,102	7,120	18,369	MEXICO.....	716	1,127	7,359
CHILE.....	5,325	7,037	10,575	AUSTRALIA.....	446	.	1,799
ARGENTINA.....	1,198	.	1,529				
AUSTRALIA.....	1,479	.	2,060				
JAPAN.....	.	.	3,269				
PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	4,929	7,354	17,724				
COSTA RICA.....	2,719	3,164	7,008				

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. IMPORTS

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MARCH 1937	SEASON TO DATE 1938	PREVIOUS SEASON	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	MARCH 1937	SEASON TO DATE 1938	PREVIOUS SEASON	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					MEXICO.....	3,893	4,060	7,775	9,200
APRICOTS....(JUL)	949	230	6,254	3,126	6,360	CANNED VEGETABLES			
TURKEY.....	822	144	5,472	2,742	7,092	PIMENTOS....(AUG)	851	634	7,418
DATES, W/PITS (SEP)	33	120	349	525	475	SPAIN.....	851	586	7,362
IRAN.....	.	.	676	251	731	TOMATO PASTE (JUL)	3,577	4,745	32,202
CHINA (MAINLAND)	33	34	116	116	150	PORTUGAL.....	597	320	10,450
DATES, PITTED (SEP)	195	659	1,066	2,599	2,026	MEXICO.....	879	2,526	1,966
IRAN.....	156	208	650	673	719	ISRAEL.....	249	86	6,190
TUNISIA.....	.	.	.	.	531	TURKEY.....	683	137	4,096
PAKISTAN.....	18	286	208	1,079	441	TOMATO SAUCE (JUL)	806	159	7,351
DRIED FIGS....(SEP)	18	6	2,623	2,566	2,649	ISRAEL.....	226	108	3,235
GREECE.....	17	.	2,209	1,940	2,214	ITALY.....	505	23	1,576
TURKEY.....	.	.	314	392	333	SPAIN.....	18	.	1,754
RAISINS/SULT (AUG)	82	375	5,522	7,178	5,584	TOMATOES....(JUL)	7,417	6,217	59,217
MEXICO.....	82	364	5,101	6,759	5,140	ITALY.....	4,361	2,912	32,083
FIG PASTE....(SEP)	275	608	1,378	3,824	2,415	SPAIN.....	1,673	1,417	15,270
SPAIN.....	167	443	1,007	2,528	1,173	ISRAEL.....	821	336	6,952
TURKEY.....	35	165	263	1,296	754	ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	422	645	3,000
GREECE.....	73	.	73	0	454	SPAIN.....	906	608	2,959
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)					ASPARAGUS... (APR)	49	193	1,819	
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,950	1,670	23,747	19,300	33,330	CHINA (TAIWAN).	8	13	1,266
GERMANY, FED. R	865	377	6,457	3,040	8,108	MEXICO.....	.	.	208
AUSTRIA.....	846	91	3,798	1,966	5,231	MUSHROOMS... (JUL)	7,151	7,133	56,490
ARGENTINA.....	50	8	2,508	6,105	5,113	CHINA (MAINLAND)	2,986	3,122	21,884
BELGIUM LUXEMBO	258	65	2,604	645	3,372	CHINA (TAIWAN).	2,858	2,425	17,956
HUNGARY.....	235	495	949	2,048	1,841	HONG KONG.....	859	739	11,366
FCOJ.....(DEC)	36,023	21,357	150,543	108,430	395,520	FROZEN VEGETABLES			
BRAZIL.....	30,989	15,390	137,200	96,341	359,179	PEAS.....(SEP)	1,503	447	6,034
GRAPE, CONC. (JAN)	446	1,675	2,260	6,933	20,078	CHINA (TAIWAN).	777	157	3,199
ARGENTINA.....	323	1,182	1,117	3,618	9,874	CANADA.....	672	200	2,515
BRAZIL.....	.	339	456	1,955	6,313	BRUSCELLI....(SEP)	10,191	7,911	36,103
CANADA.....	97	20	638	927	3,037	MEXICO.....	8,918	6,816	30,095
PINEAP. N CO (JAN)	3,082	3,398	7,427	8,926	26,752	GUATEMALA.....	1,122	958	7,226
PHILIPPINES....	3,039	1,928	7,313	6,976	26,048	CAULIFLOWER..(SEP)	1,141	591	17,761
PINEAP. CONC (JAN)	4,544	4,268	13,103	13,604	47,092	MEXICO.....	1,024	828	16,696
PHILIPPINES....	2,861	1,755	7,601	6,403	20,814	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	339	230	6,078
THAILAND.....	1,139	1,939	2,927	4,977	16,699	EL SALVADOR...	184	18	2,686
FROZEN FRUIT						DOMINICAN REPUB	.	.	2,205
BLUEBERRIES..(JAN)	391	325	1,293	1,249	7,345	GUATEMALA.....	155	211	1,135
CANADA.....	262	269	950	1,194	6,841	POTATOES....(SEP)	2,894	4,065	19,280
RASPBERRIES..(JAN)	401	113	1,908	575	2,838	CANADA.....	2,894	4,035	16,955
YUGOSLAVIA....	198	100	667	267	1,142	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.			
NEW ZEALAND....	117	.	639	32	927	MUSHROOMS... (JAN)	85	104	249
CHILE.....	49	17	338	259	357	JAPAN.....	27	26	73
STRAWBERRIES (DEC)	7,850	4,108	18,323	8,177	35,926	KOREA, REPUBLIC	18	22	63
MEXICO.....	7,053	3,613	15,319	6,667	30,260	CHINA (TAIWAN).	14	27	30
FRESH VEGETABLES						CHILE.....	12	9	50
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	1,166	2,211	9,931	10,544	13,146	TREE NUTS			
MEXICO.....	953	2,142	8,729	9,914	11,162	COCONUT MEAT (JAN)	4,936	3,027	13,259
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	1,393	625	6,548	8,557	10,511	PHILIPPINES....	3,084	2,652	9,873
CANADA.....	1,123	524	6,200	8,319	9,130	BRAZIL, UNSHL (AUG)	54	6	2,050
NETHERLANDS....	161	.	161	.	1,172	BRAZIL.....	39	6	1,953
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	521	2,611	29,752	42,726	42,776	PISTACH, UNSH (SEP)	27	126	426
CANADA.....	117	1,445	27,027	34,731	36,986	MEXICO.....	16	.	257
CAULIFLOWER..(OCT)	514	932	3,804	5,085	6,447	HONG KONG.....	.	36	.
MEXICO.....	456	932	2,770	4,397	3,450	BRAZIL, SHLD (AUG)	270	265	3,360
CANADA.....	.	.	799	531	2,453	BRAZIL.....	105	146	2,159
CELERY.....(OCT)	1,133	2,257	5,272	7,467	11,360	PERU.....	50	51	764
MEXICO.....	969	2,196	3,654	5,136	4,276	CASHEW KRNLS (AUG)	2,787	2,160	33,247
CANADA.....	.	.	424	973	3,800	INDIA.....	1,760	400	21,119
GUATEMALA.....	164	61	1,114	1,320	3,161	BRAZIL.....	647	1,575	8,401
CUCUMBERS... (OCT)	25,959	32,087	150,285	190,501	190,983	FILBERT, SHLD (AUG)	392	148	1,418
MEXICO.....	24,355	29,527	145,456	183,493	183,098	TURKEY.....	206	138	973
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	2,793	4,051	10,307	14,168	13,098	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)			
MEXICO.....	2,780	4,032	10,229	13,593	12,955	HOPS.....(SEP)	2015905	3,206,949	6,243,556
GARLIC.....(OCT)	2,279	2,000	5,111	4,593	17,945	GERMANY, FED. R	2015905	2,288,472	3,325,308
MEXICO.....	1,303	357	1,469	1,096	12,012	CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	864,595	2,299,688
ARGENTINA.....	548	994	1,478	2,727	2,306	GRAPE WINE			
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	943	2,940	4,124	16,072	6,504	(1,000 LITERS)			
MEXICO.....	932	2,907	3,933	15,573	4,081	CHAMPAGNE....(JAN)	4,275	3,573	9,033
CANADA.....	5	7	106	154	2,265	ITALY.....	1,713	1,380	3,472
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	703	1,421	3,228	5,084	24,094	FRANCE.....	1,056	863	2,833
MEXICO.....	630	1,252	2,560	4,545	21,864	SPAIN.....	1,349	1,046	2,161
ONIONS, NEC. (OCT)	23,701	50,716	82,657	123,343	159,900	TABLE WINE..(JAN)	21,157	14,848	55,135
MEXICO.....	24,219	46,408	72,594	103,711	136,123	ITALY.....	9,339	9,804	24,920
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	12,150	23,307	71,557	91,354	112,761	FRANCE.....	6,316	5,502	15,326
MEXICO.....	11,885	22,778	67,048	86,740	101,371	GERMANY, FED. R	2,533	2,059	6,113
POTATO, SEED. (OCT)	7,703	12,574	12,983	22,479	27,505	FT WINE&VERM (JAN)	1,910	1,466	4,111
CANADA.....	7,703	12,574	12,925	22,455	27,226	ITALY.....	727	650	1,612
POTATO, TABLE (OCT)	18,014	20,656	113,766	105,189	182,522	SPAIN.....	850	554	1,894
CANADA.....	17,991	20,631	113,630	105,108	161,891	CUT FLOWERS			
SQUASH.....(OCT)	8,731	10,702	52,372	48,241	68,764	(1,000 UNITS)			
MEXICO.....	8,526	10,317	51,530	46,582	66,939	ROSES.....(JAN)	14,667	20,311	73,856
TOMATOES....(OCT)	57,256	48,232	270,772	215,332	441,327	COLOMBIA.....	12,147	16,933	57,341
MEXICO.....	54,538	48,888	265,205	212,276	430,982	CARNATIONS..(JAN)	51,363	160,702	71,622
ASPARAGUS... (OCT)	3,894	4,081	9,737	11,276	13,442	COLOMBIA.....	48,453	152,168	345,404

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 70/71 BRIX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRIX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRIX.
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